

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

CLARK H. GREEN,

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 9.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

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GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

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J. M. CLARK. A. J. HERNDON.
LAW NOTICE.
JOHN B. CLARK & ANDREW J. HERNDON will continue to practice law in partnership, in all the courts of Howard county, except the County Court. All business entrusted to them will receive their united attention.
John B. Clark will continue to attend the several courts as heretofore.
Office on the public square, Fayette.
Andrew J. Herndon can at all times be found at the County Clerk's office.
Fayette, October 19, 1848.—32

B. F. White,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CARROLLTON, MISSOURI.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of Carroll and adjoining counties. oct19-32

L. D. BREWER,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, MO.
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the second Judicial District.

BROWNING & BROWN, Attorneys,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
COL. JOE DAVIS,
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Office McCAMPBELL'S BUILDINGS, Huntsville, Mo.
[Randolph Co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40—ly.]

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
FAYETTE, MO.
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Howard County.
Office, at his residence, 3d door below the Bank, where he can be found except when professionally absent.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. James L. Dunn,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayette and the surrounding country. Office on Criglar's row.
August 5, 1848.

John H. Potts,
DENTIST-SURGEON,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Office No. 10, Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, first door west of Odd Fellows Hall.
October 5, 1848.—31m3.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
Attorney at Law,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties.
Office on first street. 31

Dr. John M. Bronaugh,
HAVING permanently located in Glasgow, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and vicinity.
Office in the Drug Store of Digges & Horsley, Glasgow, Nov. 2, 1848.

T. G. SHARP,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-tf.

J. N. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, MO.
PRACTICES in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-tf.

Charles B. Fallenstein,
DALE IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

AGENCY.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he will attend to paying Taxes for non-residents on lands in Randolph County, Mo.; and will attend to the collection of all claims in the Randolph County Court, against the estates of deceased persons; and will also act as General Agent for all who entrust business to his care. Letters should be post-paid to insure attention.
TERRY BRADLEY.
Huntsville, Mo., Nov. 23, 1848.

John D. Perry,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
GLASGOW, MO.
KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of fresh groceries, liquors, &c. &c.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by A. & J. Arnot, on Commerce street, (near McCoy's tavern) where he is prepared to do all kinds of business in his line. He will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Horse-Shoes. Particular attention will be given to Horse-Shoeing, which will be done at the shortest notice, and a supply of shoes and nails will always be kept on hand. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, with a pledge of close attention to business and entire satisfaction warranted to all who favor him with their custom.
W. T. GIBBS.
January 4, 1849.—m6

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Times.
JEFFERSON CITY, Feb., 8 1849.

The Senate, during the first of the present week, have had under consideration bills making appropriations to several schemes of improvement, which were discussed at some length by different members. The bill in reference to a survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, came up on Monday. Five thousand dollars are appropriated out of the Treasury, whenever Congress makes a grant of alternate sections of land along said route, to aid in the construction of the same.

Mr. Flournoy advocated the passage of the bill; he had no doubt of the road being finally completed, and the State would be more than compensated for the small pittance asked for in the bill.

Mr. Hancock moved an amendment, appropriating a like sum for the survey of a road from Independence to some point in Taney county, and for the survey of White river. This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Bean, Flournoy and Stewart, and finally withdrawn by the mover, who offered in lieu thereof, a substitute, including several other works; which, after some discussion between Messrs. Jones, of Newton, Flournoy and others, was rejected, and the bill passed by a vote of 20 to 9. The bill appropriating 30,000 dollars to the improvement of the Osage river, out of the Internal Improvement Fund, was discussed in committee of the whole, and after an amendment moved and carried by Mr. Jackson, providing that the counties belonging to the Osage association should not receive any more money from the land fund, until the other counties in the State had received a like proportion of the fund, it passed.

The Senate has passed a bill apportioning Senatorial representation, which I will send you whenever printed. It will undergo amendments, however, in the House, and may be comparatively a new apportionment by the time it gets through that body.

The House spent a large portion of two days, Monday and Tuesday, in debating a proposition to allow widows to take \$200 worth of property of deceased husbands, either real or personal, as they might elect. Many speeches were made by Buncombe, and time wasted unnecessarily. The bill failed by a tie vote of 42 to 42, on Monday and again on Tuesday, by the same, after the House had agreed to reconsider.

The bill introduced some time since by Mr. Ballou, branching the Supreme Court, was, on Wednesday in the House, indefinitely postponed. It will be almost impossible to pass a bill of this nature as it would be impossible to give every county a branch, and members will oppose it so long as their own counties are not to be especially blessed in that way.

Amendments have been offered in the House to the Constitution, making the Judiciary elective by the people. On Tuesday, the amendment in reference to the Circuit Judges was adopted unanimously. To-day an amendment applicable to Judges of the Supreme Court, was introduced and read a first time.

On to-day, the Senate passed the bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, to the building of a Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Wells, who introduced the bill, said that estimates had been made and it was thought, that a substantial building and one which would be an ornament to the State, might be erected for the sum of \$50,000.

The bill submitting to the people of the counties of the State, the disposition to be made of the Internal Improvement Fund, was discussed, this evening, by a number of Senators, and passed by a vote of 21 to 5.

The Senate also passed a bill making the office of County Treasurer elective.

The editor of the Times arrived here on Tuesday, on the steamer Haydee, in good health and fine spirits, and after tarrying with us until this evening, took his departure for the Mound City, on the Mandan. The Haydee is now aground below here, and it was very fortunate for friend G. that he did not continue on her. I pity the poor fellows who have been cooped up on her for the last two days. However, I never yet saw a company of passengers who could not find some way of amusing themselves in such an extremity.

The Senate has adopted a resolution to adjourn on the first of March, but I apprehend it will be reconsidered. I have no idea that an adjournment will take place at that time. There is a great amount of local business, as well as business of general importance, yet unacted upon, and if it is gotten through with by that time, members will have to be more industrious and

and less garrulous than they have been heretofore. The House was engaged on yesterday, with a sudden fit of industry, and assembled at night, when a few local and private bills were passed.

CASSIUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Canada.

France.

The President of the Republic has been occupied in giving grand receptions to men of eminence of every shade of political opinions. There have been some disturbances at Batignolles, near Paris. French funds are rather lower, owing to the uncertainty which prevails respecting the patriotism of the Chamber in being willing to be dissolved without a political struggle.

Spain.

Caloma has been blockaded by the Carlists.

Portugal.

The Cortes were opened at Lisbon by the Queen in person, who made a speech from the throne.

Austria.

The Imperial army continues to be successful. It was reported that the City of Kormore had fallen into their hands in consequence of treason.

Frankfort still continues to be the focus of intrigue.

Denmark.

The King has issued his proclamation, protesting against the violation of the essential conditions of the armistice with Prussia, by the collective governments of the Duchies; and every thing indicates a renewal of the war, after the winter is over.

Italy.

It is mentioned in the Paris papers of Tuesday, that the Pope, wishing to avoid foreign interference, intends to try the effect of a personal step. He will go to Vecchia and make an appeal in person to the people, which, if not successful, he will let things take their own course. He still remains at Gaeta. Private letters from Milan speak of active preparations for war. About 70,000 men are to take the field with seventy pieces of cannon. The field marshal announces that he will march on Turin at first orders of the Emperor, and says that he is only waiting for the entire pacification of the war with Hungary, before he develops the plan of the campaign, unless Charles Albert should treat directly with Austria. Attempts were being made by the Austrians to excite the lower class against the rich.

Sicily.

The Sicilian question is still a subject of continued negotiations between the Neapolitan Government and the English and French Legation.

Markets.

The Cotton market for the week ending the 5th, shows an advance of 1-3d. and also 1-4d. of American description, with a considerable demand for speculation; Fair Orleans may be quoted at 4-8 to 4-4-4d; Mobile 1 1-4-4 1-2d; Georgia Bowed 4 1-8d; Flour.—U. S. Sweet 27s to 27s 6d.—Meal 14s 3d to 15s 9d. Indian Corn 29 to 33s.

Grain.—U. S. Red Wheat, 6s. 10d. to 7s 2d. White 7s. 4d. to 7s. 9d.

Lard.—American Fair Lard, in kegs, 35 to 36s; do in bbls 34s 6d.

Pork.—American, in bbls, prime new mess 40 to 50s; old 40 to 52s. Bacon, new long middles, free from bone, in salt, 40s. to 43s. Cheese, fine, 42 to 44. The aspect of the commercial affairs is encouraging and a good business is anticipated during the coming spring.

Money is easy and the discounts range from 2-1-2 to 3-1-2 per cent. Consols sell for money at 89-1-4, for account, same.—Bank of England discounts continue to be satisfactory.

Second Despatch.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 30, 8, P. M.

Liverpool circulars quote Breadstuffs as slightly declined and dull; Beef inactive, Bacon in fair request at prices varying from 40 to 43s.

The gold fever is raging in England.

France.

Barrot will undoubtedly be chosen Vice President of France.

It is said upon the authority of the Ministerial circles of Paris that intervention in behalf of the Pope will immediately be made by the leading powers of Europe.

Austria.

Perth has surrendered to Windischgratz.

A CALIFORNIA DAMPER.—We are told that Savage & Hawkins, gold assayers, &c. at 126 William street have received what was supposed to be California Gold, weighing 20 ounces, to be assayed. It was not affected by acids, but in the refining pot

evaporated. It proved to be sulphate of iron. The owner of the article purchased it at San Francisco, where he paid \$7 per ounce for it in merchandize.

Messrs. Savage & Hawkins say they have received several specimens of California rocks to assay, but as yet they have received no gold. They are constantly receiving order for testing acids to go to the gold region but say they have concluded that they can mine gold fastest in New York.—N. Y. Post.

THE PRAYER OF LOVE.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF CROMWELL.

Many persons may remember that in the most pretty of suburban villages, Highgate, there stands a mansion nearly on the brow of the hill, bearing the name of "Cromwell House," one of the many relics remaining of that man, whose usurpation of supreme power wrought more good in England than all the reigns of the Stuarts. This house, which was the favorite resort of the Lord General during those hours when he relaxed from the cares of state, has continued, in some degree; an object of curiosity up to the present day, and they who indulge in the observation of relics of the olden time, may find themselves not uninterested in their notice of Cromwell House.

In the largest room of the mansion, in the month of January, 1652, sat three persons dressed according to the puritanical fashion of the day. A large fire blazed from the antique grate, adding an air of comfort to their forms, while they discussed the varied topics of the times. But they shall speak for themselves.

"Yes, the Lord of battles did that day grant unto us a crowning victory," said one, whose stern, yet marked and intellectual visage and nose, which had so often excited the rivalry of the Cavaliers, proclaimed, the first man of his day—Oliver Cromwell.

"Even so," replied his companion, Col. Jeffrys, to whom he addressed himself.

"But," added the usurper, "he, the son of the man, hath escaped, and while he yet lives —" The speaker paused. "I fear," quivered on his lips, but he durst not let the words escape in the presence of his adherents.

"Yea!" interrupted Colonel Martin, who until now had continued silent, apparently wrapped in a moody reverie, "the malignants are given under the edge of the sword they are cut down, root and branch; root and branch are they prepared for the fire!" and the speakers wild look and wilder manner proclaimed him one of those stern and unyielding bigots who had contributed to hew down the obstacles in the path of their master to supreme power.

"Thou seemest possessed with a spirit," said the usurper, regarding with a kind of grim satisfaction the vehement manner of his follower.

"I had a vision," resumed the fanatic, his eyes gleaming almost with the fire of madness, "and a voice came unto me in the watches of the night, and it said, 'Smite!' and I said, Lord, what shall I smite?" and the voice answered me and said, 'Smite the slayers of the Lord's people root and branch hip and thigh; kill, and spare not!'

"Yet," replied Col. Jeffrys, as the other sank down almost exhausted by his vehemence, "methinks enough blood has been poured forth; there is not a cavalier in England durst show his head—not a mouth dare name Charles Stuart with praise.—Your prisons are full, and your headmen satiated."

"Thou art eloquent," said Cromwell.

"At least it is an eloquence which cometh from the heart," was the reply.

"Accursed be they who would protect them," again said Martin. "Ere another week shall have passed, one more shall yet be added to the list—he whom the vain call Sir John Desmond."

"And I say," retorted Jeffrys "accursed be they who would rejoice in the shedding of blood; let them beware, lest by man also shall their blood be shed."

"The wife of him thou hast named," said Cromwell, "but yesterday sought my presence."

"And thou —"

"Refused her," replied Cromwell, sternly.

"Better and braver man than Desmond have fallen; nor must he be spared."

"Yet," continued Jeffrys, our cause is now secure; shall blood continue to flow forever?"

"Thou art grown strangely merciful," replied Cromwell.

"Thou fearest, then," said Jeffrys "lest her groans and supplications might win thee to grant her request!"

"Lead us not into temptation, interposed Colonel Martin, in a deep reverie.

"Thou," continued Jeffrys, unheeding the speaker, as if used to his singular manner,

"thou who hast refused so many, feared the tears and touching eloquence of a woman."

"And dost thou not think," Cromwell, as with his accustomed felicity, he changed the subject for one less displeasing to him, "dost thou not think that the eloquence which floweth from reason, and is assisted by forethought, is more powerful than that which cometh on the instant, and is the offspring, perchance, of prejudices?"

"Nay," replied Jeffrys.

"And," quickly interrupted Cromwell "dost thou think that I could so successfully have led my people, had I trusted to the words which sprung on a sudden, and which are not the result of a fixed principle?"

Colonel Jeffrys smiled inwardly, for he well knew that when Cromwell had been most successful, it had been when he trusted to the power of his feelings, and not in any of those more labored discourses with which he was wont occasionally to mystify his auditors; but he answered with more policy than to betray his opinion.

"I believe," was his reply, "that no power of reason, no studied speech, or set praise, could match the eloquence which springs pure and fervent from the bosom of the loving pleading for the beloved."

"And I," returned the other, shortly, believe as decidedly that thou art wrong."

"What labored oration," pursued Jeffrys, "can surpass David mourning for his son Absalom—'Oh! Absalom, my son, my son! would to God I had died for thee!'"

"Would," said Cromwell, abruptly, "would it were even now in our power to test this thing!"

Suddenly the other arose and stood upright before the general.

"Pardon my boldness," he said, "but your wishes may be granted this hour, nay, this very minute."

"What meanest thou?"

"That this moment waiteth without the wife of him you named but now, come once more to plead for her husband's life."

"And darest thou?" said Cromwell, angrily.

"I would have dared far more," said Col. Jeffrys, boldly. "She is the wife of one whom in my youth I loved, but who hath been separated from me by the iron nature of the times. He loved his king, I my country and its deliverer."

There was something in the nature of this speech that won the pleased and silent attention of the hearer, and he continued—"I could not bear her tears, her agonies, and above all her earnest despair. She is now without; admit her, and see if her eloquent feeling move not you as it did me; try if her despair be not more touching than the voice of the hired advocate."

"Admit her not—trust not to the voice of the charmer!" exclaimed Colonel Martin. "Her husband hath drunk deep of the blood of our people; the axe is prepared—let it be glutted with his blood!"

"Peace, my brother, I pray the peace," said Cromwell. "Thou hast done wrong," he added, turning to Colonel Jeffrys, "but she shall be admitted."

The order was given to the attendants, and during a pause which made Colonel Jeffrys tremble for his client, Lady Desmond was admitted. By this time, the sun had gone, and the light afforded by the red flame of the fire, which threw its glare fitfully and uncertainly on the inmates of that ancient room, was all that remained to reveal, in Elizabeth Desmond, as she entered, a woman of sad and stately presence, and one on whom, if the lapse of years had done much, the weight of grief had done more, but neither had power to bow her form, or to quench the fire of an eye which looked mournfully but unquittingly on the group.

"Art thou the wife of the malignant John Desmond?" said Cromwell abruptly.

"I am his most unhappy wife."

"What wouldst thou?"

"Pardon for my husband."

"And wherefore should the most inveterate hater of God's people escape his righteous doom?"

"I am a poor unlearned woman," was the reply, "unskilled in aught save prayer to my maker. Weak in all save love for my husband, I can but repeat, pardon, pardon."

"Is it not written," said Cromwell, omnisciently, "The shedder of the blood of God's saints shall surely die!"

"In your hands rests the power of life and death; think, oh think, upon the blood that has been spilled—how the great and good have fallen—how, by your word, they have died—and, oh! add not another to the sad and melancholy list."

"Has not thine husband drawn his sword in every town in England?"

"It were vain to deny it."

"Has he not been the most determined

of a daring race? When was banner lifted, battle or broil begun, and one of the name of Desmond away from the encounter? Away!—thou hast thy answer."

"I have dreamed and prayed for this hour," was the earnest reply; "for men say thou art just though stern. And now that, by the manifest will of God, I stand face to face with thee, I will not yield. Thou hast a wife who hath lain in thy bosom, lived but on thy smile, and placed her very thoughts before thee. Picture the axe, the headman, and the gory scaffold. Could she live to see the thud?"

There was no movement on the part of her stern judge which might betray his thoughts; but, at least, he interrupted her not, and she continued:—

"Thou hast children, and felt the warm, soft touch of infancy upon thy lips—hast seen them grow up in love and fondness around thee—at morning and evening have bent before the same altar, prayed the same prayers, knelt before the same God!"

"Woman, thou troublest me!" said Cromwell, who, as is well known, was far from happy in these domestic relations.

"I have sons, and they shall honor thee, daughters, and they shall bless thee," pursued Lady Desmond.

"Hath he not shed —"

"Look upon these gray hairs, and on these pale and quivering lips—upon this frail form, bowed with agonizing suspense—and pity, oh, pity me!"

"Away, away!"

"By thine hopes of Heaven—by the love thou bearest to thy God—pardon, pardon for my husband!"

"Thou pleadest in vain."

"Then, by the memory of the blood which flowed at Whitehall—" She stopped, for she felt that she had said too much; yet the usurper's iron face changed not; but in the wild gesture of Martin, in the fearful and anxious stare of Jeffrys, she trembled for her suit. The group was worthy of a painter.

For a minute Cromwell moved not, spoke not, and even scarcely breathed. It seemed an age to the agonized pleader. At last he uttered, as though the power of speech had suddenly come to him:—

"Woman, thy prayer is granted; go in peace!"

Then turning to Colonel Jeffrys, he said:—

"Thou wert right; I will see that the prisoner be released. This woman, in her great love, hath dared to speak to me of that which might have cost her dear. Her husband shall be set free; for 'verily I say unto you, I have not found such great love—no, not in all Israel!'"

WASHINGTON.

Extract from Washington's Code of Manners, written in his early youth:

"Every action ought to be with some sight of respect to those present.

"Be no flatterer, neither play with any one who delights not to be played with.

"Read no papers, letters, or books, in company. Come not near the papers or books of another so as to read them. Look not over another when he is writing.

"Let your countenance be cheerful, but in serious matters, be grave.

"Show not yourself glad at another's misfortunes.

"Let your discourse with others on matters of business be short.

"It is good manners to let others speak first.

"Strive not with your superiors in argument, but be modest.

"When a man does all he can, do not blame him; though he succeeds not well.

"Take admonitions thankfully.

"Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the injury of another.

"In your dress be modest, and consult your condition. Play not the Peacock, looking vainly at yourself.

"It is better to be alone than in bad company.

"Let your conversation be without malice or envy.

"Urge not your friend to discover a secret.

"Break not a jest where none take pleasure in mirth.

"Speak not injurious words either in jest or in earnest.

"Gaze not on the blemishes of others.

"When another speaks be attentive.

"Be not apt to relate news.

"Be not curious to know the affairs of others.

"Speak not evil of the absent.

"When you speak of God, let it be with reverence.

"Labor to keep alive that spark of heavenly fire called conscience.